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INFORMATION PAPER

IAGPA-F-SD  
23 Feb 84

SUBJECT: CENTER LANE Personnel Selection Procedures (U)

ISSUE. (U) To provide the ACSI with a history of CENTER LANE personnel selection procedures.

FACTS:

1. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In December 1978 and January 1979, 251 INSCOM personnel in the greater Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area were considered for participation in the INSCOM GRILL FLAME Project (IGFP). These 251 individuals were experienced in the intelligence disciplines of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT and represented more than 8 units/organizations within INSCOM. Of the 251 individuals considered, 117 were interviewed by IGFP management personnel under the guise of a "survey" to determine attitudes about the possible use of psychoenergetic phenomena (parapsychology) in the intelligence field. The large difference between number considered and number actually interviewed was due to the following elimination factors applied by IGFP personnel:

- a. Commander's evaluation
- b. Retainability - at least 20 months
- c. Health
- d. Not readily available (programmed TDY, schools, etc.)

WARNING NOTICE: CENTER LANE SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM  
RESTRICT DISSEMINATION TO THOSE WITH VERIFIED ACCESS  
TO CATEGORY THREE (3)

SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED  
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

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During the selection process, IGFP management personnel were looking for individuals who were open minded, adventurous, above average intelligence, mature and stable, "artistic" in character and personality, successful, well thought of by self and co-workers, articulate, sensitive, and had an ability to "in-flow" data. These characteristics were provided by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International, Menlo Park, CA. SRI-International personnel stated essentially that no definite profile had been established, but that their experience showed that successful subjects (remote viewers) normally possess some of these characteristics. During the interview phase of the selection process consideration was also given to individuals who related their own previous psychoenergetic experiences. Individuals who had objections to the military use of psychoenergetics were not considered for final selection for the IGFP. Additionally, individuals who displayed an unreasonable enthusiasm for psychoenergetics, occult fanatics and mystical zealots were not considered for final selection. Of the 117 individuals interviewed, 1 refused to talk about psychoenergetics at all, 3 thought that most of what they had heard was nonsense or trickery, 3 were opposed to the investigation of psychic phenomena on religious grounds, and 110 had favorable opinions towards psychoenergetics and the possible use of psychic phenomena in the military. With 94% of the people interviewed showing favorable attitudes for the IGFP, it was obvious that further screening was necessary to reduce this number to a manageable amount. IGFP screened the interviewees to ensure equal participation across the intelligence fields of SIGINT, PHOTINT and HUMINT, and after an extensive review of the interviews, 15 individuals were selected as prime candidates. However, it was the opinion of IGFP personnel that approximately 30-35 individuals possessed the requisite potentials desired for the IGFP.

2. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) In early 1980, IGFP participants were tested by the INSCOM Command Psychologist in an attempt to determine a suitable profile by which further participants could be identified. The tests administered were:

- a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- b. Gordon Personal Profile Inventory
- c. Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior (FIRO-B)
- d. California Psychological Inventory

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e. Edwards Personal Preference Schedule

f. Personal Orientation Inventory

For the most part, the group was emotionally stable with no marked trends. There did appear to be an interesting similarity in defensive style, a tending toward artistic, aesthetic, cultural interests, and an introversive style of emotional expression. From these test results, the Command Psychologist constructed a test known as the "INSCOM Factor Questionnaire" to be used with the Myers-Briggs type indicator and the 16 PF as initial screening tools in the selection of new project participants. Individuals who scored within parameters specified by the Command Psychologist then received personal interviews with the project management personnel. From those interviews and testing procedures, new project participants were selected. This selection process was implemented in mid 1980 and is in effect today.

3. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) When the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering authorized the use of P-6 resources in 1983 to continue INSCOM capabilities in psychoenergetics, the ICLP Manager solicited a proposal from SRI-International for the development of a state-of-the-art psychological screening/selection profile for use in identifying potential sources. The profile will identify personnel who may have some psychoenergetic talent or who could be trained to perform psychoenergetic functions. The ICLP Manager awarded a contract to SRI-International for development of the profile on 15 November 1983. SRI-International will complete work on the profile by December 1984.

4. (S/CL-3/NOFORN) On 10 November 1983, CG, INSCOM authorized use of the Rapid Acquisition Personnel Training (RAPT) Seminar at Monroe Institute of Applied Sciences, Faber, Virginia as a screening and sensitizing tool for ICLP. For OPSEC reasons, RAPT is funded and administered by INSCOM CENTEX, but managed by the ICLP Manager.

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